

**Dulles
Says No
to Worthy**

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Daily Worker

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**Appeal Ruling
Blasts Myths
Of Smith Act**

—See Page 3

Call for Final Push In Flynn Campaign

Volunteer stair-climbers from every borough are needed to-night, when well over 200 signatures must be obtained in the Elizabeth Gurley Flynn petition drive before the final weekend plan. This was stressed by a campaign committee spokesman yesterday. Headquarters are at Alhambra Hall, 15 Second Avenue, second floor. Canvassers should be on the move by 7 p.m.

To place Miss Flynn on the ballot for this November's City Council race 3,000 signatures for the Communist leader must be validated.

The steadily mounting pile of signatures had an unusually low addition Monday night, when a hard rain kept away canvassers. On Tuesday night, 147 signatures were obtained—far from enough to offset Monday's low figure of 86.

Officials of the national and state offices of the Communist Party, and staff members from the Daily Worker and the Freiheit, will take part in tonight's canvassing. But it is hoped about twice Tuesday night's total of 38 canvassers will show up at the campaign headquarters, and that means manpower and womanpower from the various boroughs is needed.

"A brief meeting of canvassers and other volunteers will take place at 9:30 p.m. tonight in the headquarters to plan for a big three-day push to go over the top Sunday night," said Al-



FLYNN

bert Blumberg, who with Evelyn Wiener heads the campaign committee.

Filing of the signatures must take place Monday.

Biggest day to date: last Sunday, when 477 signatures were obtained. Heaviest weekday collection was last Saturday, totaling 187. Last Thursday 164 signatures were obtained.

BOX SCORE

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Petition Drive GOAL — 4,000 plus by this Sunday night.

SCORE

Total Monday	2,621
Collected Tuesday	147
TOTAL	2,768

Appeal for Canvassers

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

This week-end will be the final, over-the-top drive for signatures to put me on the ballot as a Councilmanic candidate, on the East Side. The wonderful work of a large number of hard-working, devoted people has produced 2,768 signatures as of Tuesday night.

This is a splendid response, for which I am deeply grateful to both the canvassers and the signers. We now need more than 1,200 more signatures to reach the 4,000 total. This will guarantee the number necessary to get on the ballot and stay there. It must be completed over this coming week-end. Monday, Sept. 23, is the date of filing the signatures. Sunday is our last day to canvas.

I am appealing to all who have canvassed thus far to stay with us for the four days left. I am appealing to all others to come in and help finish the job successfully. I have seen many familiar faces—from Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and elsewhere. This has been a great joy to me, after 28 months absence in prison. But I am disappointed that there are some-I had expected to see who, so far, are among the missing.

The joy of activity, of meeting the people, of turning our faces out to the community and its needs, is a tonic for all of us. Come down to 15 Second Ave.! Help put us on the ballot for a fighting people's campaign, on all important issues!

We are near enough to victory now that, with your help, we can win.

Coast AFL Urges Congress Force Ike Act on Faubus

Rally Tomorrow May Help Solve Film Mystery

Just who is the mysterious Robert Rich who did not step forward to receive his Academy Award Oscar for the screen play "The Brave One?"

Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood writer who served a year in prison for defying the House Un-American Committee witchhunt, has been reported widely to be the missing author.

At any rate, it is expected that Trumbo will throw some new light on the mystery when he speaks on the subject "Who is Robert Rich?" at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

Trumbo will also be a guest at 11 o'clock tonight on the TV Channel 5 Nightbeat show.

The screen writer will be special guest at the Carnegie Hall Emergency Civil Liberties Committee rally.

Purpose of the rally, according to Clark Foreman, director of the committee, will be to honor and uphold recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and end the blacklist.

Commenting on a statement yesterday by Rep. Francis Walter, Un-American chairman, Foreman said: "Walter is fighting frantically to maintain hysteria in this country." He referred to Walter's remark that political action groups fighting to uphold Supreme Court decisions promise "the Kremlin a degree of success that never could have been achieved by the classic means of force and violence."

"He's now saying that political action in this country is a greater

(Continued on Page 7)



TRUMBO



IKE

Charge British At UN with Cyprus Torture

By ALAN MAX

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 18—Accusations of torture, atrocities and colonialism were directed at the British Government as the Cyprus question erupted today after the calm of yesterday's opening ceremonies at the General Assembly session.

The issue arose in the General Committee, which is taking up the agenda for the session. The debate started with Britain objecting to including the Cyprus issue, which had been submitted by Greece.

The Greek Foreign Minister, Evangelos Averoff Tossizza, repeated his previous charges of 237 instances of torture, and said there had been no change in the situation since the previous session of the UN. He said the British had not answered his challenge that he would resign if his charges were disproved.

Torture in Cyprus, he declared, cannot be considered apart from the question of the colonial yoke.

The Soviet Union charged partition of Cyprus was being planned in order to turn the island into an atomic base for NATO, and that further militarization would only add new harm to the people of Cyprus.

Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Minister, opposed the resolution and with a nervous laugh pooh-poohed the charges of atrocities. He claimed that a woman whose teeth had been knocked out, according to Archbishop Makarios, was really in fine shape.

There were four abstentions. Britain and France abstained because they opposed the item itself, while the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained because they opposed the modification.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 18.—The convention of the California Federation of Labor today unanimously approved a resolution urging Congressional action if President Eisenhower 'fails to carry out his oath of office to uphold the nation's Constitution' in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The resolution, approved by 2,000 delegates representing 900,000 unionists, also called on Congress for legislation to prohibit any public official from "using the National Guard to thwart the national law and undermine federal authority."

In language stronger than any used so far by labor unions in demands for enforcement of desegregation in Little Rock and other areas, the California labor body said:

"There is ample legal remedy in the hands of Congress to deal with a President who fails to carry out his oath of office to uphold the nation's Constitution. We do not hesitate to ask Congress to use that remedy as necessary."

The resolution also added with respect to Gov. Faubus, of Arkansas:

"Continuous toleration of any further defiance of constitutional authority in this or any other area of open conflict can be interpreted only as a weakness of determination in a fundamental constitutional crisis where only bold action can be tolerated."

A membership meeting of Dressmakers Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers, unanimously voted authorization to their officers to draw up a resolution condemning Gov. Faubus of Arkansas, and calling on the President for resolute measures for compliance with the Federal desegregation order.

The "Record," official paper of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, has addressed an open letter to the President in which the President is called upon to take "quick and resolute action" for enforcement of desegregation at Little Rock.

Noting the call of Little Rock's mayor for federal action to defeat Gov. Faubus' defiance of the law, the letter said:

"But more than a week after Arkansas' National Guard had been ordered by the Governor to defy the orders of the Federal District Court, there was still no clearcut statement from you, no sign that you intend to take the forthright kind of action this problem requires."

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Ford Facts, weekly of Ford Local 600, (Continued on Page 7)

Dulles Says No Passport for Worthy; To Crack Down on Touring Students

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The State Department today notified Baltimore newsman William Worthy, Jr., that it had reached a "final decision" not to renew his passport.

The State Department at the same time announced that it would seize the passports of all American students who, like Worthy, traveled to China against State Department wishes.

Worthy, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, was one of three Americans who traveled to China last December in defiance of the State Department ban on American travel there. His application for a renewal of his passport was turned down tentatively several months ago by the State Department's passport division.

Worthy's lawyer, William Kunstler, said in New York that Worthy will appeal to the State Department's Board of Passport Appeals. Kunstler said the appeal would be carried to the Federal courts if the board turns it down.

The attorney emphasized that Worthy did not actually use his passport in China, since the Chinese did not ask him for it. Worthy did not ask him for it. He also denied a State Department statement that Worthy planned to violate regulations in the future if his passport is renewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The State Department has given Shelby Tucker, Jr., of Pass Christian, Miss., 60 days to appeal an order for him to return to the U.S. or surrender his passport.

This was disclosed today by State Department officials who said a similar appeals procedure will be offered 42 other American students who went to China. The Department has threatened legal action against the young Americans.

Tucker, 22, is in Britain after spending only eight days in China. He was ousted for refusing to give up his American passport as demanded by Chinese authorities. The former Yale University student hopes to be able to complete his final year of law studies at Corpus



WORTHY



TUCKER

Christi College, Oxford, before returning to the U.S.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—F. H. Bartholomew of the United Press, said today in a speech prepared for delivery before the Rotary Club here:

"I am hopeful in this instance that the current talks between Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and Ambassador Wang Ping-Nan of Communist China will terminate this ill-advised effort to bottle up news from the most populous part of the world in which we live.

"At least the ambassadors seem to be drawing nearer to the viewpoint consistently held by a majority of the U. S. press."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17—Earl Richard Williamson, of Berkeley, Cal., the first of the American students who visited China, returned to the U.S. tonight and was promptly subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

AUTOPSY OF RADIUM PLANT MANAGER SHOWS POISONING CAUSED LEUKEMIA

No additional charges have been brought against the Canadian Radium and Uranium Corp., following an autopsy revealing that the death of plant manager Max Pavay on Sept. 4 was caused by radium poisoning, it was learned yesterday from Justice John Reed, Jr., of the Mt. Kisco village police court.

A case initiated by the State Department of Labor has been pending against the company in that court since July. It is the first brought under the state radiation code that went into

effect December, 1955. Latest adjournment of the case was made last Thursday, when it was put off to Oct. 10.

Dr. Dominick Di Maio, assistant medical examiner of New York County, has revealed that the 39-year-old Pavay died of leukemia as a direct result of excessive exposure to radium.

"We are continuing our analysis of his internal organs for more precise scientific data desired by the State Labor Department," Dr. Di Maio said.

FRENCH PARTY LEADERS MEET FRIDAY ON CRISIS

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The French Cabinet decided today to hold a round-table conference of political leaders Friday in an effort to head off a crisis that could topple the government.

The crisis came close to a head today when four dissident Radical members of the cabinet threatened to quit in a dispute over Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury's plan to give limited home rule to Algeria.

Since his cabinet is a loose coalition, Bourges-Maunoury must satisfy all sides in a bill on Algeria now before the National Assembly. The Rightists insist it goes too far in giving Algeria control of its own destinies; the Leftists say it doesn't go far enough.

Unless the Socialists agreed to drop some of the more liberal reforms in the bill, three cabinet ministers and one deputy minister were reported prepared to hand in resignations.

SOVIET-SYRIA TRADE TALK

A Soviet delegation flew to Damascus today to work out, according to Syrian officials, the precise size of the long-term loans that come under the recently concluded Soviet-Syrian economic agreement.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. 18.—Under an agreement concluded in Moscow, Syria would get long term loans at 2½ percent for railroad, dam and port projects.

A Beirut dispatch said the Lebanese Army occupied a 30-mile stretch of the Syrian-Lebanese border yesterday to prevent any "arms smuggling or sabotage."

An earlier report said Lebanon was considering disarming its rugged mountain citizens along the border. Five persons were killed and 11 wounded last week in a gun battle between Lebanese police and mountaineers.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS

We reprint below an editorial in this week's issue of the Teacher News, publication of the Teachers Union of N. Y. With the numerous problems facing children, teachers and parents today, we believe our readers will find the editorial of timely interest.

Wherever educators, teachers, scientists and cultural workers met this past summer, whether in this country or abroad, they faced one common problem. Children in vastly increased numbers are piling into the schools. There is no space to accommodate them. The lack of qualified teachers is acute. Salaries lag behind living costs. Restraints on freedom of teaching are widespread. The need for educated, trained personnel grows, while the means for preparing them, never adequate, fall further and further behind the pressing needs.

In our own country, Dr. Lawrence G. Dertthick, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has reported that the schools will be crowded as never before. Kindergarten through eighth grade, in public and private schools, will have an enrollment of 30,670,000—a million more than last year. High schools will have 8,424,000, a gain of 604,000. The shortage of qualified teachers, Dr. Dertthick declared, will be seven greater than in 1956-7, when about 89,000 emergency teachers who did not meet minimum requirements were employed.

played.

Overshadowing all these crucial problems is the continuing struggle, often met with violence, to carry out the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

Here in New York City, the Board of Education has announced that registration will be the highest since 1941, and will represent an increase of approximately 17,000 over 1956. In spite of the appointment of approximately 2,000 teachers, the teacher shortage is far from solved. Here, too, there has been a step lowering of eligibility requirements for substitute and even regular licenses. Salary increases have been inadequate and teaching conditions are such that teacher morale continues at a low ebb. The witch-hunt is still with us. And while we have not had the obscene display of open hatred and violence which disgrace some of our southern localities, segregation and inequality of educational opportunity are widespread.

Nevertheless, there is something new in the atmosphere. Education is getting more public attention than in the past. The schools are front page news. Support for integration grows as people all over the country recoil from the violence and abuse suffered by Negro children as they seek the education which is their due in newly desegregated schools. The failure of Congress to enact a federal aid bill is shaping up as an important election

(Continued on Page 7)

STEVE NELSON HAILS END OF CASE IN PITTSBURGH

Steve Nelson, chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Communist Party and a famed leader of the Lincoln Battalion in the war against Franco, has been the target of reaction for years.

Hounded by congressional committees, constantly smeared in the commercial press, indicted and convicted under both the Pennsylvania State Sedition Law and the federal Smith Act, and even physically attacked by maniacs, Nelson and his comrades have firmly fought back—and have been vindicated in their democratic struggle.

Last Friday, Sept. 13, Federal Judge Rabe Marsh dismissed the Smith indictment against Nelson and five colleagues.

Following is Nelson's statement after Judge Marsh's decision:

The dropping of further proceedings in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case against myself, and my friends, James Dolsen, Ben Carathers, Andrew Onda, William Albertson, and Irving Weissman, ends a long period of vicious political persecutions and witchhunts, which reached their height in 1953 when Dolsen and I were under a 25-year sentence, under the Staet Sedition and Smith Act convictions.

These Pittsburgh trials were notorious for the unfairness and for the unscrupulous use made of them by hack politicians, who used these trials to feather

their political nests. Disreputable stoolpigeons and paid informers who sold themselves to the highest bidders were the main instruments through which these convictions were obtained. These informers made a racket of testifying against people like myself. They became overnight "heroes" while they lined their pockets with cash at their victims' expense.

I hope the day of these witch-hunt trials has ended and the stench left by them, and the swamp in which they were bred, McCarthyism and Musmannoism will vanish from our midst



NELSON

for good. (The references is to Pennsylvania Judge Michael Musmanno.—Ed.)

The first legal victory came when the State Supreme Court granted bail and released me from Blawnox prison while the State sedition case was being appealed.

The second victory came when two judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, Hastie and Maris, wrote a minority opinion "that the trial judge should have ordered an acquittal" in our Smith Act case.

The fourth victory came (Continued on Page 7)

Connecticut Decision Blasts Smith Act Myths

The sweeping character of the Sept. 11 decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, acquitting the defendants in the Connecticut Smith Act case has aroused nation-wide interest. The decision flatly denies that the Communist defendants advocated force and violence.

Written by Chief Judge Charles E. Clark and Judge Sterry Waterman—Judge Carroll Hincks dissenting—the decision is the first from a Court of Appeals ordering acquittals. Previous acquittals were from district judges (3), juries (3) and by the U. S. Supreme Court (on June 17 in the California case).

Excerpts from the decision in the Connecticut case follow:

Evidence Concerning the Years 1952-1955.

We resolve all issues of credibility in favor of the prosecution and draw all inferences in its favor. Even so, the single, most remarkable fact in the record is that there is no example of revolutionary advocacy of either the legal or illegal sort during the period covered by the indictment. This conspicuous failure of proof has added significance because in this period at least three Government informers who testified at the trial were in the Party in Connecticut. One of them was on the concealed State Board. They reported at the trial every possible colorable act or deed done by the defendants and their co-conspirators, but no colorable behavior occurred in the critical period.

There was a total dearth of evidence that the Marxist classics were read, discussed, or disseminated during this critical period. This is the strongest possible proof that no such advocacy in fact occurred—that witnesses in a perfect position to observe could find nothing to report.

The government witnesses admitted that during these years the defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in political advocacy, both within the ranks of the Party and to outsiders. The propaganda they distributed consistently decied violence and supported conventional goals of economic change and social reform. The jury, in order to convict, was asked to find that the legal advocacy was only a blind and that, unobserved by the FBI agents in their midst, the defendants used forbidden language.

Written Advocacy before 1952. The government urges that the forbidden advocacy was accomplished by the study and dissemination of certain books—the Marxist-Leninist classics—consisting of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The conspirators encouraged the rank and file members to read these works, but there is no showing that stress was laid on the passages in the books which advocate the use of force and violence against the government of the U. S.

The books fill a veritable library and contain ideas on almost every other aspect of the social sciences, as well as the means whereby a dictatorship of the proletariat can be achieved. On the last subject the different writers, expressing themselves in different times, countries, and contexts, had different ideas.

Admittedly Marx wrote that the dictatorship of the proletariat could be accomplished in this country by the ballot. And admittedly Stalin wrote that the U. S., at least during the period when capitalistic nations encircled Russia, required a bloody revolution and not a peaceful one. Stalin's book, *The Foundations of Leninism*, was among those listed in the outline prepared by the national leaders for study by members; the book was discussed in Connecticut, but it was not shown that the discussion concerned the particular passage.

The prosecution filled pages of the record with selected passages

from all these works suggesting that the transition to socialism would be violent. The defense selected passages suggesting a peaceful transition. Neither side denied that the works contained both kinds of passages.

Thus the question emerges: Was it a violation of the Smith Act willfully to belong to a group that studied and recommended books which contained, inter alia, the notion that it is necessary to use force to overthrow the government in this country? We think not where, as here, there is no showing that that particular doctrine was culled out for emphasis. Without such emphasis there is only the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist literature—a body of writing as varied and contradictory as are most serious collections of thought put together by many hands in different countries and times. While some strands are so common to all the Marxist literature that they can be equated with it, the notion that force and violence must be used against the Government of the United States is not such a strand. *Schneiderman v. United States*, 320 U. S. 118.

Similarly no reasonable jury could infer that the Gideon Society is conspiring to advocate the *lex talionis* (eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth—Editor) merely because that idea is contained in some parts of the Bibles they distribute.

We find no examples of advocacy of the forbidden kind, either oral or written, by any Connecticut Communist in the years subsequent to the formation of the conspiracy. The failure to produce instances of such speech or teaching in these years is most significant, for, during that period, the Communist Party in Connecticut was thoroughly infiltrated by Government informers, who testified at the trial.

THE 1945 AGREEMENT. Since the Government informers, in the best possible position to observe, failed to note a single example of a Connecticut Communist engaged in illegal advocacy between the formation of the conspiracy and the filing of the indictment a decade later, it would seem that the negative has been established as completely as possible and that the jury could conclude only that no illegal advocacy in fact occurred.

The Draft Resolution (adopted by the 1945 Emergency Convention of the Communist Party—Editors) is conspicuously free of any suggestion that the Party approved of inciting revolutionary force and violence.

The Resolution was concerned with developing "the broadest national coalition of all anti-fascist and democratic forces"—for the war with Japan was still on and Russia and the United States were military allies. The Party's domestic goals, far from violent revolution, were an immediate 20 percent wage increase, the guaranteed annual wage, extended unemployment insurance benefits, public works, price and rent controls, extended social security, state and federal aid to farmers, the C.I. Bill of

Rights, elimination of anti-Negro discrimination, anti-trust prosecutions, etc.

The Constitution adopted at the same time was even less incriminating. It dedicated the Party to the defense of the Bill of Rights and to the ultimate achievement of socialism by the free choice of the majority of the American people. Other provisions punished members who conspired to overthrow the Government by force and violence. While the jury was not bound to find that these provisions were enforced, it could not infer from them an agreement to use force and violence against the Government.

Nor did the speeches of Foster and the other leaders at the convention intimate that the peaceful nature of the official documents was a facade for neophytes concealing a more sinister agreement among the initiated. While the speeches indicate that the Party retained its belief in class antagonism and the need for the eventual dictatorship of the proletariat, there was no whisper that such a state of affairs should come to pass by means other than peaceful or that local leaders should incite their members to be willing to use violence to bring it to pass.

The Government's leading witness, John Lautner, was present at the entire convention and did not recall anything to indicate a surreptitious agreement reached below the level of the words of the document themselves. The opportunity was ideal—one hundred top leaders in secret—but no agreement to advocate overthrow was suggested by anyone; and there was unanimous acceptance of Foster's line of the united front against Fascism, with a peaceful approach to socialism.

The prosecution contended that the documents themselves contained an arcane agreement to violate the Smith Act, for they committed the Party to the principles of "Marxism-Leninism" and, according to the prosecution, the men at the convention equated these principles with inciting force and violence. To link up this line of proof there must be a showing that the Connecticut appellants understood from the term "Marxism-Leninism" that the national group was inviting or commanding them to preach violence.

There is no evidence in the record that any Connecticut Communist expressed himself as construing the resolution in that fashion. Rather, there are suggestions in the record that the Connecticut leadership thought that the Party disapproved any talk of force, even among the membership.

Lautner did not equate "Marxism-Leninism" with force and violence. He did not claim that it was Aesopianism and did not suggest that the term implied that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be achieved violently. There is no basis for inferring that the Connecticut appellants understood the 1945 Resolution and Constitution to approve of the practice of inciting violent revolt.

The use of lawful speech, an



SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Disagrees With CP Statement on Clark

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

There is no recent event I can think of that would seem to bear out more strikingly the reasons set forth by Joe Clark for his resignation from the CPUSA—but not from the fight for Socialism—than the reply of the National Administrative Committee itself. (DW-8/12/57).

In saying this I want to make clear at the outset my belief that men and women who compose this committee are good men and women, people who first came into the movement for Socialism out of the highest motives, people who have in the past made important contributions to this country, usually at the cost of great personal sacrifice—and many of whom will, in the future, continue, as individuals, to make such contributions. Nevertheless I must say that the statement on Clark is further painful evidence of the degree to which the leadership of the then-majority of the Party at the national convention, have continued to retreat since February, have failed utterly to understand the meaning of inner-party democracy, while continuing steadfastly in the blind refusal to apply dialectical materialism to life.

Without here getting into the specifics of the issues between Clark and the NAC, I should like to comment:

The NAC states: "It was not because of Clark's exercise of the right to dissent that he was criticized, but because of his abuse of this right." This is then explained further: "The use of posts of leadership in the Party or institutions supporting the Party, to campaign for personal opinions in opposition to the majority, decisions of the Party is impermissible and a misuse of a Party trust."

Now this statement is amazing because it refers to no specific action by Clark in which he misused this trust by defying "majority decisions of the Party." Clark wrote an article clarifying some of the false reasoning and certain false facts contained in an article by George Mor-

ris. He wrote another giving his opinions on what the ouster of Molotov, Malenkov, etc. from Soviet leadership accomplished—and what it failed to accomplish. From time to time he stated his opinions on Hungary. Now in what sense were any of these an "abuse" of the right to dissent? . . .

As a non-Party member, but a continuing reader of—and contributor to the DW, I feel these questions deserve consideration, because one can't have confidence in a paper or its columnists unless one can assume that the opinions expressed in its column are the full, frank, unadulterated opinions of its columnists.

BOB (from the Village)
9/10/57

Charges CP Playing Role of Sancho Panza
BOSTON

Editor, Daily Worker:

Says Gates: "We are not Titoists, Gomulkaists, Maoists or Khrushchevists. We are American Communists who think for ourselves . . ." etc., blah, blah, going on to give some kind of a description of "communist" nationalism.

I should like to raise the question—why wasn't Clark fired long ago? Are we being asked to give money to print obstinate individual opinions? There is so little difference between Clark's letter and Gates' lovey-dovey reply that one can only wonder why Gates' doesn't join this comrade in his lone battle for Clarkist "socialism" in the wilderness.

The retention of Clark (and certain others) demonstrates how the DW has so disgusted readers since joining forces with the N.Y. Times last October as to be a major factor in the decline in CP membership.

ONE OF THE FAITHFUL

The party position that it aims to re-recruit disgruntled ex-members is sad and reflects the same old sectarian attitude. Can we see beyond the deadwood to the American people? Until we reach them we are nothing. Let the individual fighters for socialism who have left the ranks go on tilting at windmills. Should the party play the role of Sancho Panza?

full of gaps to be probative. We would mock both fair trial and free speech as meaningful constitutional guarantees were we to ignore the deficiencies of this record.

Here government informers infiltrated the concealed state board (of the Connecticut Communist Party—Editors) and observed nothing even mildly incriminating. We do not know how the government could make a better showing on retrial than it did not on the first attempt. Consequently we order the district court to enter judgment acquitting all five appellants.

Chinese Report Fighting Last July

HONG KONG, Sept. 18—The New China News Agency today reported that several Chinese officials and "revolutionary bandits" were killed in fighting last July 16 in South China.

The agency, in a Canton dispatch dated Aug. 27, said four officials were killed along with the family of a fifth official and a number of women workers in a restaurant.

It said 24 of the bandits were "virtually eliminated" the same day and that the remainder of the "criminals" were captured within 10 days.

The dispatch, reporting the incident in Yatung Hsu village of Kwangtung Province, said the officials killed were defending a food station and tax office.

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MITCHELL'S ASSURANCES

SECRETARY OF LABOR James P. Mitchell, in a speech before industrialists in New York this week, expressed his opposition to a shorter workweek, and suggested that Walter Reuther, of the United Auto Workers, considers that demand as "just a bargaining point."

It is ironic that Mitchell, the so-called "liberal" in the Eisenhower cabinet, should oppose the shorter week although Vice-President Richard Nixon, who is far to the right in the cabinet, sought votes last year by professing to favor a four-day week. Few took Nixon's campaign talk seriously. But Mitchell, unquestionably, sought the opportunity to assure the auto companies that the administration would be behind them when they meet the UAW on the shorter workweek next spring, possibly on the strike field.

More serious is Mitchell's assurances to employers that Reuther isn't really serious about the shorter workweek. We know from the big "pitch" made for the demand at the UAW convention last April, and from the fact that all major unions in the metal field and other industries have put the shorter workweek high on their lists, that the workers in those unions are dead serious.

Unemployment of some 200,000 in the auto and auto parts industries during the production season has convinced the auto workers that the shorter workweek is their answer to automation and unemployment.

We think Mr. Reuther and the labor movement as a whole should quickly disillusion Mr. Mitchell and his business friends and inform them emphatically that the shorter workweek is No. 1 on labor's 1958 agenda.

DEAR CHILDREN:

DEAR NEGRO children of Arkansas:

This is to inform you that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover won't be sending any of his G-men to take you safely to your integrated schools.

Fact is, Mr. Hoover is hopping mad that anyone should even think that he'd order FBI men to protect Negro boys and girls from grown-up racist lawbreakers.

He says such goings on "would be repugnant to our concept of the federal-state relationship."

Later on, when you get back to your regular studies—as you will with the help of the decent people of this country, despite Mr. Hoover—you might ask your teacher how come it's proper for the FBI to tap telephone wires, spy on people who read liberal publications and solicit individuals to become stoolpigeons, but it's "repugnant" to enforce the Constitution so that you can get safely to your school.

WORTH STUDYING

THE DAILY WORKER publishes today excerpts of the decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, ordering the acquittal of the Connecticut Smith Act defendants.

The decision, of course, speaks for itself, but two points might be underlined. First, the court comes to a clear-cut conclusion that force and violence was not advocated by the Connecticut defendants. It further points out that violence is not an essential "strand" of Marxist-Leninist writings, which, as the decision points out, is many-sided.

Secondly, the decision effectively scotches the notion that the U. S. Supreme Court (the so-called Warren court) is the only judicial body that is increasingly critical of the Smith Act.

The decision deserves study by all who support the Bill of Rights, irrespective of political viewpoint.

In The Worker This Week-End

- **DESEGREGATION: What's The Score?**
Special articles by Abner Berry, Virginia Gardner, Joe North A. B. Magil
- **Jewish Culture in the USSR Today—Another Look**
—by Haym Suller
- **"Big Bill" Broonzy Sings the Blues**, by Jack Styles
- **Upheaval In Wisconsin**, by S. Eisenscher
- **Plus columns by Alan Max, Georgie Morris, Lester Rodney, Ben Levine, Mike Gold**



City Anti-Discrimination Bill Before Chicago's Council

CHICAGO. — The City of Chicago City Council has before it an ordinance that outlaws discrimination in a wide range of places of public accommodation. A similar law is on books of the state legislature. The state law provides for more severe penalties than the city measure.

However, the sponsors of the city bill, urge its passage so that those who are guilty of discrimination will find themselves liable to punishment under both state and city law.

The city bill, sponsored by Alderman Claude B. Holman, fourth ward, has been unanimously endorsed by the council's judiciary committee. It may come before the full council for action today.

THE text of the proposed ordinance follows:

An ordinance to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights and fixing the penalty for violation of the same.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. All persons within the jurisdiction of City of Chicago shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, soda fountains, soft drink parlors, taverns, roadhouses, barber shops, department stores, clothing stores, hat stores, shoe stores, bathrooms, rest rooms, theatres, skating rinks, golf course, golf driving ranges, concerts, cafes, bicycle rinks, elevators, ice cream parlors or rooms, railroads, omnibuses, buses, stages, aeroplanes, street cars, boats, funeral hearses and public conveyances on land, water or air, and all other places of public accommodations and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens; nor shall there be any discrimination on account of race or color in the price to be charged and paid for lots or graves in any cemetery or place for burying the dead.

Section 2. Any inn, restaurant,

eating house, hotel, soda fountain, soft drink parlor, tavern, roadhouse, barber shop, department store, skating rink, golf course, golf driving range, concert, cafe, bicycle rink, elevator, ice cream parlor or room, railroad, bus, omnibus, state, aeroplane, street car, boat, funeral hearse or any other public conveyance on land, water or air and any other place of public accommodation and amusement, wherein any of the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance are violated, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. The owner, agents or operators of any such place shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a public nuisance.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, and a separate and distinct offense shall be considered as having been committed for each and every day on which any person shall be guilty of any such violation.

UAW Woman's Conference: P.A.C.-Jobs, FEPC, Wages

By FRAN THOMPSON

DETROIT. — The UAW-CIO Women's Department has scheduled its biggest Women's Conference to date. The conference under the able leadership of Gwen Thompson, international representative and Local 600 (Ford, Ruge) member for 15 years, will be held at the Fort-Shelby Hotel, Sept 20 and 21.

Two hundred women union members are expected to attend and they will represent 40,000 of their fellow women workers. They have been chosen by their local union membership to discuss the problems, achievements, and future of women in the shops and UAW-CIO.

The conference will be held at 9 a.m. Sept. 20, Friday, and last till 5 p.m. with an hour and a half

for lunch. On Saturday, Sept. 21, the conference will run from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. There will be five workshops. 1. Political Action, 2. Job Security including discussions on civil rights and FEPC, 3. Women's Responsibility in Union, 4. Women's Role in Shop, and 5. Changing Attitudes.

There will be a banquet Saturday night at which Emil Mazey will be the main speaker. Other speakers will be announced before the conference.

The main feeling around the conference, gleaned by this reporter is Job Security. At one time, at the height of the second world war there were 18,000 women working for Ford and now there are only 4,000 women in the Ford shops. The Issue of Civil Rights will be discussed throughout the whole

conference and specifically in the work shops. Political action is also to be one of the main points in as much women in general and especially union women are becoming more and more involved in politics from sheer necessity.

This Women's Conference is going to be an annual affair, and is representative of the fact that women are a vital part of the UAW as well as in other spheres of social life such as politics, community activity, churches, etc. This paper will report as fully as space permits the highlights and discussions at the conference.

Daily Worker

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Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM BOYCOTTED BY BRITAIN'S MAJOR DISTRIBUTORS

Charlie Chaplin's new film "A King in New York" was praised as "very funny" by almost every critic in London, even by those who criticized its so-called "preaching," yet it may not get a fair crack of the whip on the big cinema circuits throughout Britain—unless film-goers start kicking up a fuss and demand to see it.

Thus wrote Robert Kennedy, the London Daily Worker's film critic a day or two after the premiere.

He said the film was facing a boycott in Britain as well as in America because the British movie moguls fear economic or political reprisals from American interests if they show a film that indicts witchhunting, defends the right of people to be Communists and also laughs at many other unpleasant facts of life in the USA such as:

"When Charley, the king, is persuaded to do a television commercial for a new hormone drug, he is literally bulldozed into having a complete plastic surgery facial operation in order to show the rejuvenating effect of the drug."

But Kennedy points out that Hollywood turns out a stream of films about American life "a hundred times tougher and more unpleasant than anything in 'A King in New York'."

"The distributors," he added, "have no grounds for penalizing Chaplin on the score that it exposes America. It satirizes America—but it is not dirty. It is rough—but refreshing. And, even more important, it is optimistic about America instead of being pessimistic and futile."

That's Chaplin's opinion too. The latest issue of Variety magazine quotes the artist as saying "I believe I have done the U.S. a positive service in making 'A King in New York'."

Though Variety's London reporter shrugged off the film as "half-hearted Charles Chaplin comedy with sour political undertones," he felt it necessary to add: "It will attract on curiosity and star value."

But the chances are slim that "A King in New York" will be shown here, although some U.S. independents have made offers to Chaplin. Said Variety:

"Chaplin admitted that he had two or three offers from independent distributors, but was determined not to allow it to go out in America for a return which 'could only equal peanuts.' It was too important for that, he averred. In any event, he reiterated that he had never had the American market in mind when he launched the production."

The show business weekly confirmed the report in the London "Worker" that "A King in New York" was being boycotted by the big British distribution circuits.

Only the independents are booking it.



CHAPLIN

Recommends

Double-Bill

At Cameo Theatre

Editor, Feature Section:

More people should go to see the current double-bill at the Cameo; Gift For Music and School For Courage. While the latter film was reviewed very aptly by Jesus Colon in the Daily Worker, the film "Gift For Music" was overlooked. Perhaps he did not see the film as it could hardly pass without comment.

For anyone who loves music and children, "Gift For Music" is a must. It is about an orphan boy, Alyosha, who gets a chance to go to Moscow to study music and is given this chance by an orchestra leader who has a son about the same age as Alyosha. His playing at the grand concert of a piano concerto is comparable to Rubinstein, Horowitz or Claudio Arrau.

Also on the program is a travelogue showing tourists of various European countries visiting the Soviet Union and seeing spots of interest and great beauty. But the outstanding differences between Russian films and American films, and I must comment on that, is the fact that the Russians do not put the emphasis on sex as Hollywood is doing. Yet the Soviet men and women are very handsome. There they stress ideas. In Hollywood it is the body and sex to the point of abnormality. It is no wonder that there is so much delinquency in the United States.

A Reader—B. B.

"Gift For Music" was favorably reviewed in the D.W. several weeks ago when it first opened at the Cameo. It has just been added to the bill.)

'Lamp Unto My Feet' TV Show Offers

First Public Performance Of 16th Century Jewish Composer

The TV program "Lamp Unto My Feet" will offer the first public performance of the music of Salomone Rossi, 16th century Italian-Jewish composer when it presents "A Prayer For a Prayer," a special "Lamp Unto My Feet" program commemorating the Jewish High Holy Days, this Sunday morning, 10 A.M. on Channel 2.

Musical director Alfredo Antonini will conduct the CBS Concert Orchestra on the unusual program and Lawrence Davidson, leading bass baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, will sing Rossi's music. They will be joined by the Raymond Porter Choir.

Salomone Rossi lived from 1570 to 1628 and worked for the Duke of Mantua. He always signed his music "Salomone Rossi, L'Ebreo" ("The Hebrew") and collaborated on many scores with the great Monteverdi, who has since come to be known as "the father of opera."

Rossi wrote thirty-three sacred services for the Jewish religion during his lifetime, as well as numerous sonatas and other classical musical compositions. Rossi preceded such latter-day giants as Vivaldi and Scarlatti, whose works are just now being fully appreciated by the public.

As more is learned of his work, Rossi, the first Jewish composer of modern civilization, is being ranked as one of the most outstanding composers of the Renaissance period.

Two of today's best-known guitarists will make special appearances

on CBS Television's "Camera Three," this Sunday to illustrate the enormous richness and range of guitar music.

Carlos Montoya, a leading exponent of flamenco music, and Rey de la Torre, one of today's best classical guitarists, will both perform on the program, to be titled "Interior with Two Guitars."

After explaining that flamenco is, in a sense, the folk music of the Spanish gypsy, Montoya will show that the habit of "flamencos" is to carry the fundamental theme of each melody to a point where they take full dramatic license and complete the number by individual improvisations.

Classical guitar music, on the other hand, is completely scored and, as de la Torre will point out, gaining more favor constantly along the concert circuits. During the past four years, he has made annual concert tours from coast to coast and will begin his fifth next February.

"The Seven Lively Arts" premiere is set for Sunday, Nov. 3 (5:00-6:00 P.M.), with the presentation of S. J. Perelman's "The Changing Ways of Love," to be followed on Nov. 10 by "The Nick Adams Stories," a dramatization of five of Ernest Hemingway's outstanding short stories.

The new CBS Television series will include programs dealing with drama, music, dance, biography, documentary and virtually all phases of entertainment in modern American living.

Juvenile Delinquency Under Socialism Studied In Remarkable East German Film

By GEORGE LOHR

BERLIN.—There is a remarkable film running here right now which treats with teenagers—or to be more exact, "Dead End Kids"—and their problems. One of the features that makes it so remarkable is that it doesn't deal with the dead end kids in the West, but right here—in the Democratic sector of Berlin. It's a DEFA production called "Berlin Ecke Schoenhauser" (Berlin Corner of Schoenhauser Street). The scenario is by Wolfgang Kolhaas and it's directed by Gerhard Klein.

Juvenile delinquency, a worry to parents and educators everywhere, also still bedevils socialist society to an extent. This is true especially in this war-battered and divided city where the tots that crawled out of the burning ruins in 1945 are just now growing to maturity. DEFA deserves credit for the honesty with which it shows that socialism cannot change people overnight. It deserves credit for showing that slogans and preaching of theory alone are not the language that will be understood by these youngsters who are trying to orientate themselves in this complex world.

But DEFA also deserves credit for doing what few former films with this theme have done—to probe into the circumstances that make these kids behave like they do. Here they are on a main street, late of an evening, full of sap and vinegar. Basically a good bunch, but each one with a beef against his surroundings. One of them hangs around the street because his stepfather is alcoholic who beats him up. The middle-class parents of another always complain about the socialist regime, but never carry through their retreat to go to the west because they do own two houses in the east. The kid doesn't know where he stands. Then there is Angela, the girl of the gang, admirably played by Ilse Page, horse-tail haired and all. She has to be on the streets twice a week until midnight because that's when her

mother, a lonely war widow, receives a boy friend in the tiny apartment.

The main figure is Dieter, played with great sensitivity by Ekkehard Schall. He is a war orphan, works hard on his construction job, and once saves his whole crew from physical destruction. But he is a guy who wants to strictly go it alone. He doesn't want to be "organized" by the Free German Youth, the socialist youth organization here which in the past at least has suffered heavily from sectarian practices. He is for peace and says so, but when the leaders of the Free German Youth call him in for another talk, he smiles cynically: "You're trying to convince me again?"

That's the attitude of the gang—"count us out?" Everyone of them gets into some kind of trouble, whether it's smashing street lamps, black market deals with West Berlin and even murder. Dieter and Angela fall in love, a romance that flowers sweet and gently despite

the hard and dirty pavement of Schoenhauser Street. But Dieter also gets into supposed trouble and flees to the West where he lands in a "refugee" detention camp and is asked to turn spy against his government. He does a lot of thinking and surrenders to the police in East Berlin who send him home to Schoenhauser Street and Angela who is expecting his child.

The film doesn't provide any blue-print solutions and that's one of its great virtues. It's going to take a lot of work, and not just with the socialist brain, but especially with the capitalist heart.

But the basic answer to juvenile delinquency under socialism is there, in the person of the cop who is trying to set these kids straight. He is a middle-aged worker who has been through the mill of the class struggle. When he says to Dieter—"Go on home, it's as much our fault as yours"—you can be sure that this workers' state will find the way to the hearts of its own kids, all of them.

Eye Injury To Mike Kellin Halts 2d Night of 'Tevya'

The second night performance of "Tevya and His Daughters," a dramatization by Arnold Perl of the Sholom Aleichem stories, was cancelled Tuesday night.

The audience at the sold-out Carnegie Hall Playhouse, including the second night drama critics, were advised that Mike Kellin, who is cast in the leading role of Tevya, suffered a serious eye injury prior to his opening night performance and was unable to continue the second night.

Kellin suffered the injury when the point of a comb pierced his eye while he was making up in his dressing room. The actor was under the care of physicians who reported his condition improved. Banner productions, which is staging the new play, said they expect-

ed Kellin to be sufficiently improved to appear in his role at a performance scheduled for last night. The show has a \$25,000 advance sale.

Compensation Cases

There were 114,447 compensated cases of industrial accidents closed in 1956, Angela R. Parisi, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, announces. Compensation awarded in these cases (exclusive of the cost of hospital and medical care) totaled \$104,709,651 which sum includes the estimated value of future payments payable in the death and permanent disability cases.

Today's Best Bets on TV Movies, Theatre TV

No Baseball today
NBC News (4) 6:45 p.m.
News, weather, sports (2) 7 to 7:30
Movie: Boy With Green Hair (9) 7:30 and 10
Movie: Lifeboat, directed by Hitchcock with Tallulah Bankhead, Walter Slezak (13) 7:30 and 9:30
Command Performance—premiere.
Salute to Ed Wynn's 55-year career in show business
Nightbeat interviews novelist, screen writer Dalton Trumbo and Marya Mannes, television critic (5) 11 to 12

MOVIES

Nana, 72nd St. Playhouse
Face in the Crowd, Art
The Roots, Fine Arts
Pajama Game, 80 Days City
Around World in Radio City
A Man Escaped, Baronet

3:10 to Yuma, Astor
Man of A Thousand Faces, RKO
Palace
Rising of Moon, 55th St.
School of Courage, Cameo
Stella, Apollo 42nd.

DRAMA

Carousel, City Center
Iceman Cometh, Circle in the Square
Simply Heavenly, The Playhouse
Sweeney Todd, Sullivan St. Playhouse
Separate Tables, Music Box
Long Day's Journey in Night, Helen Hayes
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, Actor's Playhouse
Li'l Abner, St. James
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.

Jack Lemmon Says: Movie Stars Appeal Waning; TV Personalities Gaining

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 17.—(UP)—Jack Lemmon, preparing for his new TV show, said today movie stars must jump into the video swim to become really famous.

"Think I'm kidding?" he asks. "Just watch what happens at a premiere."

"Movie stars like Gary Cooper and June Allyson are greeted by cheers and excitement. But let a TV personality like Jeannie Carson—who never made an American picture—show up and the crowd goes nuts."

"Actors don't get enough exposure in movies. I never make more than two films a year—and a guy isn't going to learn anything doing that."

Lemmon, a Harvard graduate who appeared in some 600 TV shows from 1948 to 1952, will star

in eight dramas for the revamped "Four Star Theater" series on NBC. He is the one screen veteran who believes TV will help his career.

"Usually it's the other way around," he explained. "Almost all television actors think they're in the minor leagues unless and until they make a movie. But it's much more difficult for them to make the switch."

"Look at Liberace, George Gobel and Jack Webb. Their movies didn't set the world on fire."

"You've got to keep a balance," Lemmon pointed out.

"Loretta Young and Jane Wyman went all out for television. Now they're dead for pictures. Who wants to pay to see a star in a theater who can be seen for free 39 times a year in the living room?"

Jack says he will escape the TV hex by appearing as a different character in each of his programs—and that he will be making only eight shows.

"I have no intention of becoming a TV 'personality.' The public pegs you as a certain type and won't accept you as anything else."

Lemmon, who has his pick (no pun intended) of comedy roles, next will be seen in a dramatic part with Glenn Ford in "Cowboy." This will be followed by "The Mad Ball," a riotous army epic.

"In his fight to escape being typed the youthful actor is looking for a Broadway play. He also is cutting a record album. He sings and plays piano like an old pro."

"Gotta keep busy," he grinned. "I want to touch all the bases—and then see what happens the next time I go to a premiere!"

Movies

Glenn Ford Stands Out In 'Western'

3:10 TO YUMA. A Columbia picture. Screenplay by Halsted Welles from a story by Elmore Leonard. Produced by David Heilwell. Directed by Delmar Daves. At the Astor.

EVER SINCE "High Noon" there have been periodic attempts to duplicate the success of that Western. Unfortunately, most of these efforts are based primarily on imitation of "High Noon's" time-suspense theme.

"3:10 To Yuma" fits into this category.

Glenn Ford plays Ben Wade, leader of a particularly skillful and ruthless outlaw gang in the Bisbee area of territorial Arizona. Because he lingers behind for a rather touching and well done scene with a barmaid in Bisbee (Felicia Farr), Ford is captured. The problem then becomes one of getting him to the territorial prison at Yuma before his gang can rescue him.

The job falls to Van Heflin, a rancher who volunteers because he is badly in need of money to pay for water for his cattle. There's a drought on, and his own water supply has dried up. If he gets Ford on the 3:10 for Yuma Heflin gets \$200 from the Butterfield stage company.

Actually, this seems like a pretty chintzy price considering the trouble Ford has been causing the Butterfield company, what with holding up its stages, killing its drivers and all.

In the long wait for the 3:10, Ford tries by various means (none very subtle) to bribe Heflin. The suspense, which is supposed to build up during this period in the "High Noon" tradition, never quite gets up a full head of steam.

Ford emerges, however, as one of the most engaging outlaws to grace the screen in some time. He is a mixture of cold cruelty and charm. He manages to convey both qualities in plausible fashion until the very end when the story requires him—with singular disdain for the devotion of his comrades—to come to Heflin's aid without any clear motivation.

Several incidents are more brutal than even the requirements of a realistic Western would seem to demand.

—S. M.

Unveiling
for
JACK GOLDMAN
Sunday, Sept. 22nd
1 P.M.

at New Montefiore Cemetery
Bus leaves at 1 a.m. in front
of Kleins, 14th St. & 4th Ave.

NELSON

(Continued from Page 2)

when the U.S. Supreme Court sent the case back for new trial, because they felt that the conviction cannot be obtained by 'tainted testimony.'

The legal gains were won through a many-sided struggle, in and out of court-rooms, especially by the victims of these witch-hunts: The Smith Act defendants and their families; the victims of the McCarthy and Un-American "investigations" and prosecutions; the victims of the various loyalty oaths—teachers, artists, writers, trade union leaders; the victims of the Taft-Hartley oaths, and those fired for "security" reasons; and not least important, the courageous legal fight by scores of self-sacrificing lawyers, who fought to preserve the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, often at great personal sacrifice to themselves.

It was a long and bitterly fought struggle participated in not only by the victims themselves but also by many who did not share their views, which helped end an cold war atmosphere which these witch-hunts arose.

Judge Marsh's ruling in the Pittsburgh Federal Court, on Sept. 13, 1957 to end this trial is the logical climax to a case which should never have been brought to trial.

Our country's deep democratic traditions were vindicated in this long struggle. It is a victory in the broadest sense for all democratic forces of labor, the Negro people, for the foreign-born and all democratically-minded Americans. It brings great relief to my family and to my friends.

Two days only! Today and tomorrow

Shakespeare's

"TWELFTH NIGHT"

and

"THE BLACK EAGLE"

American Theatre

3rd St. between Avenues B & C

Coast AFL

(Continued from Page 1)

United Auto Workers, runs a statement of the local's president, Carl Stellato, across the top of its front page, assailing the President for inaction in Little Rock.

"While violence and vandalism rage throughout the South," says Stellato, "President Eisenhower continues on his continuous vacation."

Referring to Presidential secretary Hagerty's assertion that the President is opposed to the "use of force," Stellato states:

"The use of force is no longer an academic question. 'Force and violence' is a method used to defy the Supreme Court."

"The entire world is watching the President of the United States, wondering when, if ever, he will use the powers invested in him to uphold the authority of the Federal courts and the U.S. Constitution which he took an oath to uphold."

"The world is waiting for the President of the United States to restore order."

The eight-column two-line bright red headline across Stellato's statement reads: "Faubus Uses Militia to Protect the Mob."

Stellato states that the Arkansas Governor, "by his defiant flouting of the orders of the Federal Court, has poured oil on the flames of hatred."

Rally Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

danger than force and violence," Foreman declared. "According to Walter, the Communist Party now has a new recruit in President Eisenhower."

Other speakers at Friday's Carnegie Hall meeting will be Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Del., attorney who took the Delaware desegregation cases successfully to the Supreme Court; Philip Wittenberg, lecturer on law, Columbia University; and Hugh H. Wilson, professor of politics, Princeton University.

TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 2)

issue, with each party blaming the other for the defeat. The demand that ways be found to train scientists in sufficient numbers comes not only from educators and scientists, but from important figures in industry and government. The correlation between teachers' salaries and the school crisis is widely admitted.

We believe the teaching profession is taking on a new dignity and importance in the eyes of people everywhere.

It is up to teachers and all friends of progress to make their voices heard, to keep the needs of the greatly increased numbers of school age children constantly before the public; to continue their efforts to win a truly professional salary schedule; to see to it that people are not misled by large (and often misleading) school budget figures in newspaper headlines into overlooking their inadequacy in terms of actual needs; nor so awed by pictures of a prize-winning new school building as to forget the large number of decrepit and unsanitary structures; nor to be persuaded into taking promises about integration as accomplishment.

The difficulties teachers face are enormous. Yet, we welcome our returning members, friends and colleagues with the hope that the problems of a good education for every child and adequate salaries, conditions and freedom for all the teachers, will move nearer a solution in this school year of 1957-58.

Last 2 Days—Artkino's

Artkino's

"GIFT FOR MUSIC"

also American Premiere

"School for Courage"

Extra: "TRIP THRU RUSSIA"

CAMEO

44th St. 8th Ave.

open 11:30 a.m., air-cond

U. S. Adds to Staff In Suit Against Faubus

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—The Justice Department beefed up its Little Rock staff with two lawyers from Washington today for an attempt Friday to put Gov. Orval E. Faubus under an "obey-or-risk-arrest" Federal court order to desegregate Central High School.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) conferred with Faubus for two hours today. The "Arkansas Democrat" an afternoon Little Rock newspaper, said Faubus was "giving serious consideration" to taking his integration fight all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

At Central High School about a dozen National Guardsmen continued to bar Negro students.

The Justice Department in Washington today sent Donald B. MacGuineas, chief of the General Litigation Section of its Civil Division, and Carl Eardley, a division staff member, to Little Rock. They will "assist" U. S. Attorney Orso Cobb in presenting the government's case.

Friday's hearing showed signs of turning into a full-dress, open investigation of the dispute between Faubus and the U. S. Government. U. S. marshals summoned about 200 witnesses to the hearing. Some were certain to be asked about Faubus' charge that bloodshed was threatened if Central High were desegregated.

Some lawyers thought that an appeal to the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by a lawyer for the "Mothers League of Central High" might cause postponement of the hearing Friday. But the Justice Department showed no sign of thinking so.

In Alexandria, Va., Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan postponed a Monday deadline he had set for admitting seven Negro pupils to Arlington County, Va., schools. He granted the delay because of an appeal by the school board to the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—Democratic national chairman Paul Butler said today that President Eisenhower should have ordered Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus to obey the Federal court order to integrate Little Rock schools.

Butler said he had "sympathy" for the southern Democrats, but he came out solidly in support of the Democratic Advisory Council's statement criticizing both Eisenhower and Faubus.

Butler's comments came at the end of a two-day meeting with party leaders from nine southern states to discuss organization and finances and lay "the groundwork to counteract 'operation Dixie'" a Republican drive for southern votes.

Japan Seamen Strike

YOKAHAMA, Sept. 18.—Three hundred Japanese seamen from 42 U.S. military ships in Yokohama and Kawasaki harbors were on strike today.

The National Garrison Forces Workers Union started the 48-hour strike yesterday to press for postponement of the discharge of 63 Japanese employees of the U.S. Army here. The discharges were announced Sept. 8.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE ON 1957 T.V. FLOOR MODELS. Choose from RCA, ZENITH, ADMIRAL, PHILCO, etc. Prices start at \$79.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave., (bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

Register now at Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 Street for instrumental, vocal, theoretical subjects: Children's preparatory department, Folk & Jazz. Bulletin available. Telephone TR 3-2761

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3786



Telephone operator refuses to cross picket line at the N. Y. Telephone Building.

Mediator Still Trying In Phone Strike

A Federal mediator yesterday called on negotiators to reappraise their positions in the three-day strike of telephone equipment installers that has disrupted long-distance service.

Walter Magglio of the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service, is meeting with representatives of the striking Communications Workers of America and the Western Electric Co. in an effort to break the deadlock.

Magglio has reported "no significant change."

About 23,800 telephone equipment installers went on strike at 6 a.m. Monday to back demands for a wage increase and improved fringe benefits. An estimated 150,000 non-striking telephone operators, members of the CWA, have refused to cross picket lines.



You Are Needed To

Help put Elizabeth
Gurley Flynn on
Ballot—

Candidate for City
Council

24th Senatorial Dist.
Headquarters—

15 Second Avenue

Open Daily 10 AM-
10 PM

Campaign Committee
Peoples Rights Party

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, September 19, 1957

O'Malley Defers
Move Decision
Until City Acts

President Walter O'Malley of the Brooklyn Dodgers promised yesterday to "defer making any decision on moving to Los Angeles" until Mayor Robert F. Wagner consults with the Board of Estimate.

After a two hour closed meeting with the Mayor and millionaire financier Nelson A. Rockefeller, O'Malley said Rockefeller "has given an optimistic look to the situation."

Wagner was scheduled to present Rockefeller's offer to help keep the Dodgers in Brooklyn to the Board of Estimate yesterday or today. The Mayor declined to discuss any aspects of the offer but said the Board "will try to reach a decision within 10 days."

O'Malley said he probably will decide before Sept. 30 whether to accept "a firm and attractive offer" from Los Angeles.

"We must consider it seriously," he said, "but as the result of a constructive discussion this morning with the Mayor and Rockefeller, the Dodgers have agreed to defer making a decision so that the Mayor may consult with the Board of Estimate."

Before the meeting, Rockefeller said:

"I think we will have something that will interest O'Malley."

The financier declined to spell out his latest move in an "all out"

effort to keep the Dodgers in Brooklyn. But it was believed that he had been induced to "sweeten" a previous offer to help the Dodgers financially in acquiring the land for and building a new stadium.

Rockefeller admitted that his new proposal was prompted by "the new offer from Los Angeles," referring to the package offer voted for the Dodgers Monday by the Los Angeles City Council.

The Board of Estimate, top ruling board of the city, had a special meeting scheduled later in the day yesterday (at 1 P.M. EDT), presumably to discuss whatever is forthcoming from the three-man morning meeting.

Meanwhile, an American League source declared that the Indians are interested in going to Los Angeles. The official, who asked to be unidentified, said, "The Cleveland ball club is not very happy because it has not been drawing. They are worried and they should be."

In Cleveland, club board chairman William Daley said on Monday that there are no immediate plans to move the team, but added the qualifying statement that the team would remain in Cleveland "as long as the fans indicate by their attendance that they want to retain it."

MOORE AND ANTHONY BREAK
CAMP TODAY BEFORE BOUT

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—Ancient Archie Moore, the oldest living fight champion, polishes off a two-month training campaign today as he takes a final workout for the Friday night defense of his world's light-heavyweight boxing championship against young Tony Anthony.

Moore, aged someplace between 40 and 44, will box a couple of rounds with Frankie Daniels, the good light-heavyweight from Bakersfield, Calif., and then slow down the final conditioning period.

The aging champion, according to all reports from his many secret workouts, is as good now, as he was 10 or 15 years ago.

"I've watched Archie prepare for 10 fights in the last 12 years," said gymnasium owner Jake Shugru. "And I must say I've never seen him in better condition and I've never seen him with a better mental attitude."

"And I can tell you right now that he'll have no trouble making the

weight as he is right on the line this early."

Moore boxed four rounds with Daniels yesterday behind locked doors.

Meanwhile, the 22-year-old challenger went only two rounds and called it a day in etoin shrdluz called it a day in preparation for his big night.

"Tony is in the best condition of his life right now," said his manager Ernie Braca. "This boy is the fastest light-heavyweight I've seen in 37 years in the boxing game and if he can keep the mental attitude that he has right now, I'm sure he'll have no trouble with Moore on Friday night."

"He has boxed 93 rounds since starting training for this fight, he has run 138 miles on the sandy beaches and will do three more today. No man could be in better condition."

Tony never has gone 15 rounds. In the 30 fights he has won, he has scored 23 knockouts, so there hasn't been much chance. He has lost four—all to heavyweights—and been in one draw.

The bout will be televised nationally with a local blackout. But the promoters of the affair aren't too optimistic about the local gate. The advance sale so far is only about \$25,000 despite the fact the Olympic Auditorium holds only 10,000 and the house is scaled to return \$116,000. Business is expected to pick up the last couple of days, however, and the house may gross close to the \$100,000 mark.

STANDINGS
(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL			
	W.	L.	C.B.
Milwaukee	87	57	—
St. Louis	84	60	3
BROOKLYN	80	66	8
Cincinnati	75	69	12
Philadelphia	72	74	16
NEW YORK	68	79	20½
Chicago	57	87	30
Pittsburgh	58	89	30½

GAMES TODAY

(No games scheduled)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	C.B.
NEW YORK	92	53	—
Chicago	84	58	6½
Boston	77	67	14½
Detroit	75	69	16½
Baltimore	70	73	21
Cleveland	69	74	22
Washington	54	89	37
Kansas City	52	90	38½

GAMES TODAY

(No games scheduled)

Who's Through?
... Asks Archie

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17.—Old Archibald Moore, in fine fettle for defense of his world lightweight championship against brash young Tony Anthony here Friday night, isn't about to consider the possibility of retirement—win or lose.

The ancient battler, age 40 if you can believe Archie and 43 if you can believe his mother, figures he can lick most of the men around these days and he is willing to try. Anything to earn a buck.

"After I lick Anthony," says Archie with a studied scowl on his face, "I'll tackle some of the top heavyweights. Then maybe I'll get another shot at the heavyweight title."

"Any way you look at it, I think I can go on fighting for another five years. At least that's the way I feel right now."

Pretty smart talk from a pappy-guy like Archie. He'll be spotting young Tony about 20 years in the age division in this bout and the odds-makers claim that his devastating punching ability will more than make up for the fact that Archie possibly has slowed down in the foot-work department during the past decade.

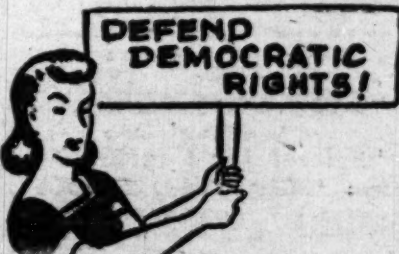
McGUIRE TO COACH
ALL-STAR IN KNICK TILT

Frank McGuire, whose unbeaten University of North Carolina team won the national basketball championship last winter, today was named head coach of the College All-Stars for their game against the professional New York Knickerbockers Oct. 19 at Madison Square Garden.

McGuire also coached the All-Stars in 1952. One of the Knicks who played in that 1852 game was Vince Boryla, now coach of the National Basketball Association club.

McGuire's All-Star team will include 10 of last season's outstanding college seniors drafted by NBA clubs.

McGuire, starting his sixth season at North Carolina, guided his 1956-57 team to a 32-0 record, the NCAA championship and first place in the final ratings by the United Press board of coaches.



the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

Heavy Weekend Traffic...

IF SPORTS columnists were allowed to schedule all athletic events, you can bet your life we would make our job easy by never scheduling different events at the same time. . . . You know—spreading things around evenly so that there wouldn't be any conflicts. . . . Well, since we aren't . . . suffer we must.

THE MORE EXPERIENCE I get in this sports writing swindle, the more convinced I become that we scribes are the targets of a devious conspiracy. . . . Especially we 15-letter scribblers, we one-man sports departments who are expected to cover a murderous variety of events ranging from bow and arrow meets to sculling competition. . . .

Take this week for example! Who in the world is expected to keep both eyes, both ears and one mind on the National League pennant race, the Moore-Anthony match, the Robinson-Basilio clash, the national pea-shelling championship . . . AND the opening of the college football season? ! ! ! . . . WE ARE, THAT'S WHO!

There have been days when I would have gladly sacrificed both of my typing limbs to have had one bonafide championship to cover. . . . And that day is sure to return when I will look back regretfully on all this excess of riches going to waste this weekend.

OUT OF MY swelter of subject matter, I'm choosing today to taking official notice of ye old pigskin campaign. . . . Not that anybody is panting in excitement for the word . . . but merely because it's here and should be noticed ocially. (Some reason!) Besides, with the crush of other events, I don't know when I'll get another chance.

A HURRIED LOOK at the grid season opening Saturday, left me with the impression that this is an in-between year—that is—a rebuilding year. Last season was one of the most fruitful in college gridiron history. As rich a crop of talented players and as strong a group of top teams could hardly be found. . . . But the harvest ended. The giants have been stripped of mainstays, practically all conferences titles are up for grabs, and new names are shopping around for All-American plaudits.

Most of the top teams won't get started for another week; others will flex their '57 muscles against weak sisters. But a few of the giants will clash head-on this weekend with the results bearing importantly on final rankings in national standings. Top-rated Oklahoma puts it on the line against Pitt. Texas A&M meets Maryland in the first TV game of the week. And Duke chances all against South Carolina.

Most of the season's opening action will take place in the South. Southwest and the Coast—the South featuring the toughest action.

WITHOUT FURTHER ADO, we return to our weekly pickem derby of 25 games. My colleague and pickem competitor, Lester Rodney, hasn't seen fit to rejoin me yet, nor have I tricked new colleague, Jack Styles into competition—So I'm going it alone this first week.

OKLAHOMA over PITT—The Sooners have lost a lot of players from last year's national championship squad, but the football foundry at Norman never lacks in high-grade talent. Pitt was also stripped by graduations. The choice is Oklahoma to win No. 41 straight. But it could be an upset.

TEXAS A&M over MARYLAND.—Don't let that high-sounding Oklahoma pick fool you. . . . I don't know much of nothing about any of these teams. . . . What I do know is that the Aggies won the Southwest championship last season.

DUKE takes SOUTH CAROLINA.—They say the Blue Devils are on the upgrade. I wouldn't know . . . and care even less.

GEORGIA TECH over Kentucky.—I don't know. . . . It just figures.

TEXAS humbles GEORGIA—ditto.

LOUISIANA STATE edges RICE—I'm told this is an upset pick. But I guess it's just an example of begrudging loyalty to my home state which I'm proud to be out of.

TULANE beats VIRGINIA TECH—Army shouldn't have agreed to play them here or there.

WEST VIRGINIA over VIRGINIA—The one with the 'West' influenced my judgment.

NORTH CAROLINA over NORTH CAROLINA STATE—That 'North' in front of both didn't fool me at all.

BAYOR eases by VILLANOVA—Too tough, a that's all.

T.C.U. stomps Kansas—Not in the same class.

MIAMI over Houston—ditto.

ARKANSAS over OKLAHOMA STATE—also.

TULSA over HARDIN-SIMMONS—My knowledge is abysmal.

NEBRASKA takes WASHINGTON STATE.—This proves it.

IOWA STATE over DENVER.—Didn't Iowa go to the Rose Bowl last year?

U.S.C. upsets OREGON STATE.—My upset pick of the week.

CALIFORNIA over S.M.U.—Giving them the nod because ex-schoolmate Pete Elliot is the new coach.

COLORADO over WASHINGTON.—Another upset in the dark.

OREGON takes IDAHO.—Shouldn't have any trouble here.

U.S.L.A. trounces AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—The young cadets could know better.

CINCINNATI over Dayton.—I don't know why.

STANDFORD over SAN JOSE STATE.—Gotta pick a sure one somewhere.

NAVY over BOSTON COLLEGE.—Been hearing good things about the midshipmen.

VANDERBILT over MISSOURI.—They've got a fellow called Phil King . . . I think?

Who's going to win the fights and the pennant?